Shall Re Withdrawn from Crote

Special Cable Desy atches to Tun flore

have resolved, in consequence of the disturb-ances in Candia, that the Ottoman troops must

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12.-The Porte has

bandoned its intention of addressing a circu-

CANDIA, Crete, Sept. 12.-The Italian Vice-

lar upon the recent events in Candia to the

withdraw from the island of Crete at once.

Paris, St. Petersburg and Rome.

many Christians had taken refuge.

was either plundered or destroyed.

sumed a threatening attitude.

sul, and inspected the town.

out support from the warships.

Many of these suffered heavy losses.

voice was raised.

claring that the situation is very grave.

elegram to their respective Governments de-

this afternoon with M. Billotti, the British Con-

The aspect of the town is horrible. Every

still smouldering. A few Moslems watched the

The Porte has ordered the formation of

commission of beys to estimate the damage.

They admit that the conduct of the Bashi

Bazouks and Turkish troops was indefensible.

The mob, however, were desperate, owing to

its disappointment at the delay of the settle-

ment of the Cretan question, and the priva-

At the time the recent war between Turkey

and Greece began, Crete had a Christian Gov-

ernor, but he was utterly powerless, because

never would the Sultan consent to place the

military commander under his orders; conse-

offer unheeded advice. The Christians have a

decided numerical preponderance in Crete, and

it was only the presence of the Sultan's troops

that made it possible to carry out a policy of

PICQUART STILL IN JAIL.

The Deputies Decline to Belease Him-Ex-

aming the Dreyfus Documents.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Parts, Sept. 12.-The Chamber of Deputies

has rejected the demand that Col. Picquart be

set at liberty, and the Cabinet Council has de-

M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, will continue

his examination of the Dreyfus dossier until

FRANCE IN THE NILE VALLEY.

Claim Rights There.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS.

night justly claim rights in the Nile Valley.

The Gaulois says that France won the race

Italian Squadron at La Guayra.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 12.-The Italian

squadron, under command of Admiral Candi-

na, which recently menaced Cartagena to en-

ngainst Colombia, has arrived at La Guayra,

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 12.-Samuel L. Clemens (Mark

I wain) answering a request that he deliver a

lecture at Newport, Monmouthshire, writes

RUSSIAN GIRL COMMITS SUICIDE.

Left a Letter Saying She Found It Neces-

sary to Kill Herself.

Bertha Markowitz, 22 years old, committed

suicide vesterday in her room in what are

known as the Kindergarten flats, at 340 Cherry

street, by inhaling illuminating gas. The wo-

man lived on the third floor with a Miss Stein-

this country, with the exception of a cousin

named Samuel Mendelsohn, who lives at 189

Clinton street.

Bertha had been keeping company for sey-

not be ascertained. For the past two or three

weeks the tenants noticed that she was de-

spondent. She cli ed on her cousin on Satur-

day last and asked him what was the best way

wenty-sixth street, committed suicide yester-

MYSTIC RIVER ON FIRE.

from the Mystic River near the Malden Bridge

that he has decided to abandon lecturing.

will remain at the head of the War Office.

oppression against the Christians.

the retired list.

being its first occupant.

where it awaits orders.

wice before trying to displace her

Mark Twain Abandons

tions, losses and confinement in the towns.

to the premises.

A resident

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA.

OUR COMMISSION PRESENTS A NOTE It Outlines What We Will Do and What We Expect from Spain - Commission May Remain Till All of Spain's Troops Maye

Left the Island-Cuban Praises fo Special Cable Desputch to THE Stre.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—It is supposed that the joint commission has done nothing furthe than to exchange credentials, which took place at the conference yesterday.

To-day Lieut.-Col. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General and Secretary of the commission, presented in writing to the Spanish Commissioners an outline of what the United States Commissioners propose to do, and what they expect of the Spanish Government. This will be replied to shortly by the Spanish Commissioners, and earnest work will then begin.

The Spanish Commissioners will meet in the morning for the purpose of discussing the note of the American Commissioners. Just when another session of the joint commission will be held has not yet been determined. The American Commissioners are preparing to lease a hotel in the eastern part of the city, but they will doubtless remain on board the Resolute for ten days.

It is said that the commission expects to remain here during the entire winter, or during the time the Spanish troops are evacuating the island. It is now generally believed that this evacuation cannot be accomplished in less than sixty days, but it will be the commission's object to facilitate the evacuation in every way possible.

This morning Admiral Sampson, on the transport Resolute, sent a long communication to Marquis Montoro, a member of the Spanish commission to arrange for the evacuation of the island. The oc of the communication are, of course, unknown. Marquis Montoro is the only civilian members of the commission. Admiral Sampson's communication was brought ashore by Col. Clous and Capt. Hart.

It is announced in despatches from Madrid that instructions to the Spanish Commissioners are coming by mail from Spain. Gen. Blanco and all the Spanish authorities

were much pleased by the courtesy shown by Admiral Sampson yesterday, when he raised the Spanish flag on the mainmast of the Resolute and fired a salute in honor of the birth day of the Princess of the Asturias, King Alfonso's eldest sister. This action on the part of Admiral Sampson

has dissipated all the misunderstanding occasioned by the failure of the Resolute to salute when she arrived here with the American The city presents its usual appearance.

There are a number of foreign warships in the

The utmost indignation has been excited among the Spanish military and naval officers here by the terrible charges made in the Cortes at Madrid against the Spanish Generals by Count Almenas. Captain-General Blanco has sent a despatch to Madrid protesting energetically against the Count's wanton insults. Gen. Blanco, who, after the beginning of the war, merely followed his Government's Instructions, was ready on his side to continue the war to the bitter end, and he resents the attacks made in the Cortes against all the army and navy of Spain without any ex-

A meeting of naval officers was held here last night to protest against the utterances of Count Almenas. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the Spanish Navy had fulfilled its duty during the war; that disaster came on account of the superiority of the American and artillery and that, therefore, Count Almenas's remarks were unjust and

The news that was received this morning that Gen. Linares, formerly the Spanish commander at Santiago de Cuba, had sent secondo to Count Almenas to arrange a duel, caused a sensation. Gen. Linares's action is warmly supported here.

Comment has been caused by the arrival in the harbor of Señor Guerra, the Treasurer of the Cuban Junta, and Brig.-Gen. Freyre of the Cuban Army. The police have not yet per-mitted Guerra to land. The latter is the bearer of the proclamation recently issued by the Cuban Government calling for a general election of representatives to form a new provisional Government. This proclamation ras written by Gonzales Lanuza, a member of the New York Junta, and Vice-President Men-Capote. The plan was framed in New York by Safior Capote when on his last trip there, Seffor Lanuza to carry it out.

The insurgents outside Havana are receiving provisions from the Cubans in city. Gen. Blanco is praised by the Cubans for having allowed Civil Governor Castro to send provisions to the insurgents, as well as to the famine-stricken pacificos. In giving his or-ders for the distribution of the food, Gen. Blanco said that no distinction was to be made between insurgents and pacificos when they

The radical Autonomists have adopted reso lutions advocating the independence of Cuba as against annexation by the United States. The resolutions are signed by such prominent Autonomists as Giberga a.ld Viondi.

A group of men of all classes gathered yes-

terday in front of the Buena Vista Railroad station and began shouting "Viva Cuba Libre." Nobody heeded them until their number in creased and they became too noisy, when they were a rested for disorderly conduct. They showed great surprise at their arrest, believing that with the arrival of the American Commissioners they could shout freely.

The Havana press published to-day for the first time the official text of the peace protocol. Major Sererson of the British Engineers arrived here to-day from Santiago, whither he went to watch the military operations.

COL. MORAN DEPOSED.

Turned Down by the Irish Volunteers as a Result of the Irish Fair.

Col. James Moran has been deposed as com mander of the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, and the organization is threatened with disruption. The trouble dates back to the Irish Fair, which was held a year ago last winter for the purpose of raising funds to erect an Irish hall in this city. Col. Moran was the active manager. The fair, apparently, was a great success, but at its close the discovery was made that the net receipts were not very large made that the net receipts were not very large
after all, and the grumbling began at once.
On Thursday a meeting of the officers of the
First Regiment was held and a resolution was
adopted depriving Col. Moran of his command.
Col. Moran, however, still claims to be the
Colonel of the regiment, He blames all the
trouble on the Clan-na-Gael, and says that
that organization wants to get control of the

CAYALRY SQUADRON IN BROOKLYN Capt. Clayton Major.

Troop C met in the North Portland avenue armory last night and signed the payrolls for August and September. They also turned ver to the Quartermaster all the Government property. The troopers were ordered to meet at the armory on Friday afternoon next. They expect at that time to learn when they will be mustered out. On Friday evening they will be dined at the Crescent Club, and subsequently will attend the Montauk Theatre.

There is a movement on foot to have a squadron organized with the members of Troop O and Troop OC, with Capt. Clayton at its head with the rank of Major.

GIFT FROM L. Z. LEITER.

2,000 Shares of World's Fair Stock to Be Used to Believe Illinois Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12,-Levi Z. Leiter has given his 2,000 shares of stock in the World's Columbian Exposition Company for the relief of the Illinois soldiers, and it is probable that not least than \$100,000 will be secured from the total number of stockholders. C. W. Chingman, who has concurred the canyass, believes that the sum will not fall below \$500,000.

Spain Asked Us to Investigate the Milling of Prisoners on the Harvard.

WARRINGTON, Sept. 12 .- At the request of the Spanish Government, made through the French Embassy, the War Department ha begun an investigation of the tragedy aboard the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard by which a number of the captive sailors from Cervern's ships lost their lives. The prison ers were under guard of volunteers on the Har vard on the night of July 4 off Santiago when the affair occurred. The Ninth Massachusetts and part of the Thirty-fourth Michigan regiments had just arrived off Santiago on the Harvard. Some of the volunteers were detailed to watch the Spanlards, and in the belief that the prisoners had mutinled the guards fired into the ranks of the captives. Several were killed and others were wounded.

The investigation, which is now in progress, may result in a court-martial. Lieut.-Col. E. R. Dudley, Assistant Judge Advocate General of Volunteers, is now at Portsmouth, N. H., where he has taken testimony from United States marines and Spanish prisoners who witnessed the affair. According to the understanding in official circles here the Spanish Government wants to make it appear that the prisoners were shot without cause. None of the army and navy officers asked about the affair to-day had ever heard of any claim for indemnity by one nation against a nation with which it had been at war for the ill-treatment of prisoners.

indemnity by one nation against a nation with which it had been at war for the ill-treatment of prisoners.

Neither the Navy Department nor the War Department has ever been able to learn who was responsible for the killing of the Spaniards. At the time the affair happened, the Navy Department was requested by Admiral Cervers to investigate the tragedy so that he could make a report to his Government on his return to Spain. This request, it was said today, was referred to the War Department, but the case remained unsettled until the French Embassy renewed the request in behalf of the Madrid authorities. Then the Navy Department easked the War Department whether it would prefer to have a joint inquiry or to have an investigation, by the War Department alone.

The military authorities preferred the latter course, and, after securing from the naval branch documents relating to the killing, sent Lieut.-Col. Dudley to Fortamouth. Telegrams have also been sent to the Governors of Massachusetts and Michigan, asking them to ascertain what troops were detailed to guard the Spaniards on the Harvard when the shooting occurred. Capt. Cotton of the Harvard, in his report, said that Michigan men were on cluty at the time, but it has been asserted that the guards were from the Massachusetts regiment.

Capt. Cotton's report, now in the possession

the guards were from the Massachusetts regiment.

Capt, Cotton's report, now in the possession of the War Department, says that the affair might have been avoided, but he does not blame the volunteers who did the shooting. According to his version some of the Spaniards had been sleeping on a deckhouse of the Harvard, to which they had been forbidden. These men started to elimb on the deckhouse and were warned off by the sentinel.

Not understanding, or pretending not to understand, the warning, they continued to come forward. The sentinel then ran toward them with his bayonet advanced. He was attacked, and his comrades, responding to his cries, fired into the prisoners, killing and wounding a number of them.

Another report says that the sentinels had been strictly enjoined not to allow any of the prisoners to climb on the deckhouse, because there was a quantity of ammunition there. In carrylag out his orders a sentinel was assaulted and it was necessary to fire into the Spaniards, who were swarming over the deckhouse and showed every disposition to mutiny. The Spanish defence is that the prisoners thought the ship was on fire and they rushed over the deckhouse to escape the flames.

There is some feeling over the matter in off-

flames.

There is some feeling over the matter in officies, the Navy Department appearing to believe that the War Department was remiss in not making an investigation when requested the first time and thus creating an impression in Spain that the United States could not afford to have the true story told.

OUR REPLY TO SPAIN'S NOTE.

It Is Said We Promise to Send an Agent to Admonish Aguinaldo.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. Madrid, Sept. 12.-The Government has re selved from M. Cambon, the French Minister at Washington, the reply of the United State to the Spanish note complaining of the active ostility of the insurgents in the vicinity of Manila.

The United States is represented as promising to send emissaries to induce the Tagalos to respect the armistice, and as undertaking to prevent the insurgent vessels from spreading rebellion in the islands.

LAWTON'S SICK REPORTS.

Sends the Adjutant-General the Sick Situation for Two Days at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. - These telegrams were received at the War Department to-night: SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 12, 1898.

Santiago ps Cuna. Sept. 12, 1898.

Adputant-General, Wathington. D. C.:

Sanitary report. Sept. 11.—Total sick, 686: total fever. 411: total new cases fever. 46: total returned to duty, 246: deaths. Henry Barnes, private. Company H. Ninth Infantry, typhoid fever: Benjamin Boothby, private, Second Louisiana Volunteers. pernicious malariai fever; John Pillar, Corporal, Company D. Fifth Infantry, typhoid fever:

Banitary report Sept. 12: Total sick, 735: total fever, 401: total new cases fever, 71: total returned to duty, 284. Deaths—John Nash, private. Company C. Fifth Infantry, typhoid fever; Gilbert Brown, private, Company E. Fith United States Infantry, yellow fever.

Lawron, commanding.

Santiary report Sept. 7:s amended as follows: Deaths—William E. McLeod, Sergeant, Company A. Fifth United States Volunteers, acute dysentery; Effic J. Baffit, Company B. Townty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Louis Roose, Company H. Third United States Volunteers, yellow fever; Streaty H. Smith, Company F. Third United States Volunteers, gunshot wound.

PRIVATE DUNWOODY DEAD.

He Was Wounded in the Battle of San Juan -His Skull Trephined Twice.

Joseph Dunwoody, 24 years old, a member ot Company B, Seventy first regiment, died in St. Luke's Hospital last night from an abscess on the brain caused by being struck with a piece of a shell in the battle of San Juan. When the Seventy-first reached Cuba Dun-

woody wrote to his brother-in-law, Dr. B. A. Bailey of 265 Alexander avenue, that he the first member of his regiment to land on Spanish soil. He was struck in the battle of spanish soil. He was struck in the battle of San Juan hill and lay for two days before he was found by Dr. A. M. Lesser, the Red Cross surgeon, who, without anesthitic and with no light save that of two small lanterns, performed the operation of trephining.

Dunwoody was in the batch of wounded soldiers sent to Fort Monroe. His brother-in-law brought him to the city, and on Aug. I he was admitted to St. Luke's Hospital, where Dr. Abbey again trephined his skull, enting out an abscess that had formed near the brain. His case was hopeless from the start.

SPAIN REPORTS A VICTORY.

Her Gunboats at Ilollo Said to Have Sunk an Insurgent Flotiila.

Special Cable Desputch to THE HUN Madrid, Sept. 12.—The Government has re-ceived a telegram from Iloilo saying that a Spanish gunboat squadrou has sunk an insur gent flotilia coming to incite rebellion in provinces loyal to Spain, killing many of the leaders and the larger part of the troops which intended to land.

The Sociedad Economica de Amigos des Pais of Toledo is circulating a petition addressed to of Toledo is circulating a petition and a merican Government to compet the insurgents in the Philippines to give up their Spanish prisoners so that they may be transported to Spain with the prisoners in the hands of the Americans.

TROOPS IN NEW TERRITORY.

Gen. Miles Wants 10,000 Regulars Sent to

Cubs-Other Details. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Oen, Miles has rec ommended to the Secretary of War that 10,000 egulars be assigned to duty in Cuba, 4,000 in Porto Rico and 4,000 in the Philippines. The Porto Rico and 4,000 in the Philippines. The War Department has not yet decided what assignment of regular troops will be made to outside territory. The Administration will wait to hear from the Havana and San Juan joint military and naval commissions before making a decision in accordance with the recommendations of Gen. Miles.

It is possible that the information to be received from these commissions may lead to a modification of his proposition.

The Marblehead Ordered to Quebec. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The cruiser Murblehead has been directed to proceed to Quebec to participate in the ceremonies streading the unveiling of a statue of Champiain, the explorer, on Sept. 21.

MAY END IN A COURT-MARTIAL GARCIA'S WORK FOR PEACE

HE ADVISES THE CUBAN TROOPS TO GIVE UP THEIR ARMS.

Since He Left the Army He Has Advised Ris Men to Beturn Home and Go to Work -Thursday's Conference of Leading Cubans in Santa Crus-Starvation at Cleafuegos-Yellow Jack in the Fifth Infantry.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN SANTIAGO" DE CUBA, Sept. 12.-Lieut.-Col Bownn and Capt. Harker of the Second Artillery and Col. Garcia, chief of staff to his father, Calixto Garcia, arrived here to-day from Gibara. They rode across the island, taking three days for the trip. Lieut.-Col. Rowan and Capt, Harker landed at Gibara from the Gussie three weeks ago. They brought word to Gen. Lawton of the operation of the

Cuban Government there.

Gen. Garcia occupied Gibara when he left Santiago after writing a letter to Gen. Shafter complaining that the Americans had not treated the Cubans properly. The Spunlards abandoned the town on his approach. Gen. Garcia assumed charge of affairs, put Cubans in all the municipal offices. levied taxes and collected duties from ships entering the harbor. He repulsed attempts of a Spanish force from Holguin to retake the town on Aug. 16 and 17.

Col. Garcia told the correspondent of THE Sun that everything at Gibara was running smoothly. His father had demanded contributions to the amount of \$50,-000 when he entered the town, but on learning a few days later that the peace protocol had been signed, he placed the money in a bank and did not use it. The money is still in the bank, but is to be returned to the men who contributed it. There is great scarcity of provisions in the town and much sickness among the poor.

Lieut.-Col. Rowan, Capt. Harker and Col. Garcia all urged Gen, Lawton to send fresh meat to the town, it being badly needed to supply the sick with broth. Gen, Lawton will take steps to send relief to Gibara immediately.

Col. Garcia told Gen. Lawton that since his father had left the Cuban Army the General had been exerting his personal influence among the Cubans to lead them to turn their arms over to the Americans, return to their homes and go to work. Gen. Garcia has told the Cubans, his son says, that they have nothing to gain by retaining their arms and resisting the efforts of the Americans to restore order and establish a stable government. Gen. Garcia has sent the officers of his staff home to spread his views with regard to the necessity of immediately disbanding the army.

Gen. Lawton has received word from Capt. Mendoza of his staff and the Cuban General, Demetrio Castillo, who left Santiago a week ago to attend a conference of prominent Cubans in Camaguey, that the meeting would take place in Santa Cruz, instead of Camaguey, on Sept. 15. Vice-President Capote and two or three other prominent officers of the Cuban Government vill attend the meeting at Santa Cruz. Both Capt. Mendoza and Gen. Castillo write favorably of their mission, which is to urge upon the Cuban leaders the importance of immediately disbanding the army and sending the men to gather the crops, and to point out to them the futility of the Cubans remaining under arms. The most partisan Cuban leaders, Gen. Castillo says in his letter to Gen. Lawton, have given up the idea of attempting to resist the Americans. The Cubans about Santiago expect an im-

portant communication from the Government at Camaguey to-morrow. The balloting for delegates to the Cuban Congress to assemble at Camaguey carly in October began to-day at El Cobre, Cuevitas Boniato, Gibara, Jiguani and other places in the province of Santiago held by the Cubans The Cubans in Santiago city are not allowed to vote because the place is held by the Americans exclusively and the Cubans have no share

in the government. A Ward line steamer arrived here from Cienfuegos to-day with a cargo of much-needed fresh beef and other supplies. The officers of the steamship say that the suffering in Cienfuegos from starvation is terrible. The war has reduced the best families to poverty, and begging is general. The Cubans outside the city are allowed to come in by the Spaniards occunying the town to sell anything they get in the country. The Cubans have been reduced by starvation and disease to mere skeletons Spaniards and Cubans alike are delighted the war is over. The Cubans are anxiously awaiting the order from Camaguey to disband their forces. The men want to go to their homes to try to gather enough together to carry them and their families through the winter months. A member of the First Battalion of the Fifth regulars died from yellow fever to-day. The case was not pronounced yellow fever until the patient was breathing his last. The announcement caused considerable stir because it was not believed that there was any yellow fever in this battalion. It is believed that Gen. Lawton will isolate the battalion to-morrow. The dead soldier was buried without waiting for the Chaplain. The funeral service was read to-

night by the light of a lantern by the Adjutant of the regiment. per cent. of the Fifth Regulars reported sick to-day. A great deal of sickness is also reported in Col. Crane's Ninth Immunes, all of whom are negroes except the captains and field officers. This regiment has been assigned to camp with Gen. Ewer's brigade on the San Luis plateau, but the men are still in the San Juan Valley, where they were sent on their arrival here to guard the camp of the Spanish prisoners. Their present camp is very unhealthful, and they will be hurried to San Luis

MAYFLOWER'S PRIZE CONDEMNED.

A Decree Against the Blockade Runner Newfoundland and Her 840,000 Cargo. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 12.-A decree was filed by Judge Brawley in the United States District Court to-day condemning the British steamship Newfoundland, which was captured by the United States ship Mayflower while try-ing to run the blockade into Havana in July The cargo is also condemned. The Newfound-land is a wooden vessel of small value, but the cargo is estimated to be worth \$40,000.

THEY MUST LEAVE DAWSON. It Is Said Canada Will Seud 1,000 Poor

Americans Into Alaska. BEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 12.-Returning Klondikers assert that the Dominion officials at Dawson have been instructed to get all of the poorer Americans out of the country before the

freeze-up. It is estimated that there are now 1,000 Americans at Dawson who cannot get work and who have not enough supplies to last them through the winter. Unless they are hustled out they will become charges on the Govern-

ment.

It is proposed to charter a steamer and barge ust before the ice forms and send all that are inble to become Government charges to Fort Yukon on the American side.

There they will be dependent on the Federal Government. If the Americans refuse to move them they will be arrested for vagrancy.

Mrs. Olive Wilmot Burchard, daughter of Samuel Wilmot of Newcastle, Canada, for many years Commissioner of Fisheries for the Dominton of Canada, was married yesterday to Henry Sanford, Vice-President of the Adams Henry Sanford, Vice-President of the Adams Express Company. The ceremony was performed at the Church of the Heavenly Rest by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D. Among those present were the bride's father, and her niece, Miss Eline Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Victor C. Thorne, Henry Sanford, 2d. Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Burchard, Hoswell B. Burchard, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dosne, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Weir, Gen. and Miss Frisbee, H. S. Van Duzer, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie.

The wedding party breakfasted with Mr. Wilmof, the bride's father, at the Hotel Bucking, ham, immediately after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford will sail for Europe this morning on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Lagative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the mener if it fails to ours. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.—44s.

TURKISH TROOPS MUST LEAVE. DEFENCE OF CERVERA. The Foreign Admirals Decide That They

ALLEGED FACTS WHICH HAVE BEEN SUPPRESSED HITHERTO. CANEA, Crote, Sept. 12.—The foreign Admirals

Spanish Assertion That Blanco Not Only Draye Cervera Out of Santiago, but Hoped the Admiral Would Be Killed-Wilful Treachery in Havana Charged WASBINGTON, Sept. 12.-The following stateent concerning the events leading up to the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santingo representatives of the Governments at London. July 3, and which is along the lines upon which Admiral Cervera will lay his case before the Consul describes the recent massacre of officials at Madrid, was unde public to-day Christians by the Mussulmans as being accomfrom Spanish sources:

"The full truth concerning what led to the panied by ghastly scenes.

The mob burst into the British Consulate, destruction of the magnificent Cape Verdefleet where British Vice-Consul Calocherino and has never yet been told, and the time has come when certain facts which have been heretofore withheld should be made pub-Once inside the building, the mob compelled the Vice-Consul to deliver up the money in his lle. It is true that Admiral Cervera and ossession, which amounted to about 2,000 officers may be court-martialed upon reaching Spain, and upon conviction it is napoleons, and then slit his throat and set fire also true that they could be shot if the authori-The Turkish guard that had been posted to ties, those composing the court-martial or the protect the consulate fired on the Christians. Government, saw fit to impose such a penalty. The looting, however, was not confined to the However, such a catastrophe is not looked for: it will not occur; and when all the facts are ouses of Christians, Much Turkish property plainly set forth and the blame placed where it The foreign Admirals have sent an identical belongs, it will be clearly shown that Admiral Cervera acted like the wise and sagacious Admiral that he is and both he and his officers and crew will be completely exonerated. The Christians are assembling to march on

Notwitnstanding this, their situation at Candia, and a conflict is imminent. The Moresent or upon their approaching Spain is crithammedans at Retimo and Canea have asical, and it may be safely said that the high standing of Admiral Cervera's family-all being of royal blood-will not save Each Admiral has asked for another battalion of troops. Rear Admiral Noel, the British commander, has taken charge. He landed court-martial. Public opinion has been inflamed against him in Spain through gross misrepresentation, through falsehood and conspiracy of those who seek to shift the blame for the loss of the Spanish where there were ruins, some of which were ships from their own shoulders to the shoulders progress of the Admiral in apparent awe. Not of Admiral Cervera. Their erring deeds, unfaithfulness and treachery were entirely re-The plucky telegraph staff is guarded by Otsponsible for the disaster they would place apon those who are innocent, and who, if altoman troops. The international troops are in their own camp, which is strongly barriended lowed to exercise their own wisdom and disretion, would have saved for Spain the pride and has guns mounted, but it is incapable of making a defence against a strong attack withof her navy.

"It is untrue that Admiral Cervers, after leaving the Cape Verde Islands and reaching western waters, was seeking to avoid the American fleet and flying here and there to avoid a fight. Naturally, his plans were different from those laid out for him to follow by the American Board of Strategy, for he was endeavoring to separate the American fleets and engage them separately: he wanted to meet and fight them singly, but his misquently he was able to do nothing more than

fleets and engage them separately; he wanted to meet and fight them singly, but his misfortune would not permit him to do that. When he was nearly without coal and being in need of some slight repairs to his ships he naturally put into Santiago, expecting there to find supplies, to make what few repairs were needed, get provisions and proceed further, but there he was greatly disappointed.

"Through the interference of Gen. Blanco he was prevented from carrying out his plans, and the whole world knows the result. Gen. Blanco he was prevented from carrying out his plans, and the whole world knows the result. Gen. Blanco immediately communicated to Spain and asked the Minister of Marine to place Admiral Cervera and his fleet under his (Blanco's) orders, making various representations and explaining the necessity of such action from his standpoint, and his request was finally granted.

It was simply a deep diabolical trick on the part of Gen. Blanco. He foresaw disaster somewhere, and in case it should come he wanted to have some one high in authority upon whom he could shove a portion if not all of the blame for any loss which might accrue to Spain and for which he was held responsible. Gen. Blanco then ordered Cervera to remain in Santiago and assist in the defence of the shore batteries. Admiral Cervera protested strongly against this and appealed to Spain, but it is doubtful if his appeal ever reached the Government. He asked to be allowed to coal up and then leave Santiago, where he might be free to meet the American fleet, rather than to be bottled up in a blockaded harbor. He contended that he could not possibly be useful to Spain by remaining in Santiago harbor with the certainty of American fleet, rather than to be ottled up in a blockaded harbor. He contended that he were soutised and free, his strong fleet could be of great value to the Spanish cause.

"The answer of Gen. Blanco was that Admiral Carvers were were subset to be a such as the ladvent of the spanish cause." cided to place Lieut.-Col. du Paty de Ciam on Saturday, and in the meantime Gen. Zurlinden

"The answer of Gen. Blanco was that Ad-Paris Newspapers Say France May Justly Panis, Sept. 12.-The Eclair says that France

cause.

"The answer of Gen. Blanco was that Admiral Cervera was now subject to his orders, and that he, and not Admiral Cervera was incommand of affairs in Cuba, and that the Admiral must obey his command. Cervera could then do nothing.

"After the Merrimne affair, which made the name of Licut. Hobson immortal and made Admiral Cervera, by his kindly treatment of the prisoner, well regarded by Americans when he came to be a prisoner himself, Cervera was fally aware that he could still get out of Santiago harbor if he had permission to do so. His immediate investigation showed that his ships could pass out. Finally, when fully aware that the strong American feet were waiting for him outside of the harbor, as he was completely informed of the movements of the Americans at all times, he concluded that he would do his best to defend the city, as it would at that time be certain destruction to attempt to run out of the harbor. The time to escaps had already passed, and he became resigned to do his best.

"Then one night an order came to him from Gen. Blanco to be ready to sail out of the harbor within twenty-four hours and fixing 1 o'clock in the morning for the time of departure, when, it was argued by Gen. Blanco, the Americans would be taken by surprise and probably off their guard and the escape could be made. Admiral Cervera protested strongly against this, maintaining that the American commanders were too shrewd not to double and treble their guard at night, and pointed out to fish about to fee a very bad time to start, if indeed he should insist upon the order to get out of the harbor.

"Admiral Cervera did not know at that time of the arbor."

Admiral Cervera did not know at that time of the arbor. to Fashoda, and England had better think force the settlement of the Italian claims

ing would be a very bad time to start, if indeed he should insist upon the order to get out of the harbor.

"Admiral Cervera did not know at that time of the villainy of Blanco in telegraphing to Madrid asking that Cervera be removed from command of the fleet and Commodore Villamil be placed in command. Then later, when the fleet was destroyed, Blanco sent another telegram stating that it was the fault of the Minister of Marines in not heeding his advice and granting his request to remove Cervera.

"Blanco was fully aware that to leave Santiago meant the destruction of the fleet, and he waited to again shift the blame, and so made the request for the change of commanders, which he knew would not and could not be made, but he nevertheless had an exuse and some one to blame for not accepting his counsel. Gen. Blanco knew that the action which he ordered must mean the destruction of the fleet, and he actually hoped and believed that it would mean the death of Admiral Cervera, so that he could not make answer to the charges which Blanco proposed to make against him.

"The same ville treachery of Gen. Blanco is also shown in his conduct toward Gen. Toral, who he first ordered to surrender the city when the beginne actually necessary to do so and the siege could no longer be endured, and then publicly accused of cowardice when he and his command had laid down their arms in honorable surrender.

"Every one of Admiral Cervera's crew, of feldt and her brother. She came to this country five years ago from Kownow, Russia, and got work making women's wrappers in a factory in Pitt street. She had no relatives in eral years with a young man whose name could

day last and asked him what was the best way to commit suicide.

Mendelschn, thinking she was joking, said the rope was as good as any way be knew.

"I don't think so; gas is easier. I have been told," said Bertha, and she left the house.

Miss Steinfeldt and her brother left the flat to go to work about 60 clock yesterday morning. Two hours later Robert Scott, the janitor, smelled gas, and, forcing the door of Bertha's room open, found her lying on the floor dead. Her head was resting on a gas stove, which was turned on. The door and windows in the room were plugged up with paper to prevent the gas escaping. siege could no longer be endured, and then publicly necused of cowardice when he and his command had laid down their arms in honorable surrender.

"Every one of Admiral Cervera's crew, of course, knew that in attempting to escape from Santiago harbor at the time they did meant not only the loss of their vessels, but probably death to them. They knew that the course they were entering upon by order of Gen. Blanco was one of suicide, and all expected to find graves at the bottom of the sea. But the fleet would not have attempted the escape had it not been for the command of Blanco, and the only concession which Admiral Cervera could obtain from the Captain-General was a change in the time of departure.

"It is true that Admiral Cervera and some of his officers and crew attempted to escape by swimming to the shore, but there they found another obstacle and were fired upon by a force of men whom it was afterward learned were Cubans under command of Col. Candelaris Cebrecos. The Spaniards have no cause for compainin at the treatment received at their hands, for when the rank of their prisoners was ascertained they were taken to the Cuban camp and afterward surrendered to the American ships.

"The remainder is all history, but the world at large has never known the real inside facts or the cause which led to the destruction of the pride of the Spanish Cape verde feet was destroyed by superior American forces, but it does not know of the wildu treachery, incompetency, and dastardly rillainy of those who were responsible for it, and Admiral Cervera will in the end be vindicated." in the room were plugged up with paper to prevent the gas escaping.

In the suicide's hand was a letter written in Russinn and addressed "To my friends and acquaintances." In it she requested forgiveness for what she was about to do.

"I have thought of this for a long time," the letter ran, "and at last I find it necessary to kill myself. I cannot tell why I do this, but long my friends not to think of me unkindly. Notify my father and mother and my eleven brothers and sisters in hussin of my death, but do not tell them how I died." Mrs. Gussie Gilbert, 27 years old, of 237 East day morning by drinking carbolic acid. Mrs. Hilbert had been despondent for some time because of her own and her husband's ill because of her own and her husband's lil health. The husband had been unable to get work, and Mrs. Gilbert was prostrated last Wednesday by the heat. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the husband was awakened by groans from an inner room, and found his wife lying on the floor with a bottle that had contained carboile acid in her right hand. An ambulance was summoned and she was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died in a short time.

Police Sergeant Kelly Dend.

Police Sergeant John Kelly of the East Fiftyfirst street station was found dead in his bed at the station house at 11:40 o'clock last night. He was to have been on deak duty from mid-Gasoline Was Burning and the Ordinary He was to have been on deak duty from midnight until 6 o'clock this moralag, and the
doorman went to his room to awakon him.
Receiving no response, by orders of Sergt,
Levy he broke down the door. Police Surgeon
Lyons said he had died of apoplexy.
Relly was 48 years old, unmarried, and lived
at 149 East Forty-seventh street. He was appointed to the force in 1880. He had been ill
since the day of the return of the Eighth New
York, when he was on the street from noon
until after 2 o'clock in the morning. Boston, Sept. 12.-Smoke and flames rising this afternoon attracted a large crowd of spectators. When they arrived at the bridge they were surprised to see the river apparently on were surprised to see the river apparently of fire.

It seems that there was a leak in a large tank of gasoline owned by the Charlestown Gas and Electric Company, and the inflammable liquid had spread itself over the surface of the water. Presumably some boy had thrown a lighted match into the river, and the result was that in a very short time the surface of the water was a sheet of flame. An alarm was sounded, but when the engines arrived they were practically useless. The arrival of a chemical engine checked the flames just as they were getting dangerously near the shipping.

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310 SICK SOLDIERS HERE.

MISS HELEN GOULD PROVIDES FOR 134 OF THE CONVALESCING.

Most of the Rest Sent to Hospitals Here and in Brooklyn-Some Elect to Go to Prohibition Park Because No Drink Can Be Got There-Others Go Home on Furloughs-All Came from Camp Wikoff.

The ampulance steamer Shinnecock, with 310 sick and convalescing officers and men from the hospital at Camp Wikoff on board, arxived at her pier, foot of Pike street, at 7:40 o'ck-ok yesterday morning. The following men from the Seventy-first New York were on board: Fred Nichols, Company C. Roselle, N. J. Frank L. Glew. Company G: Morris Wilard, Company B; John Thayer, Company E; Edward Keegan, Company L.; John A. Madden, Company L; George Froudell, Company I; Henry A. Cragin, Company H, and James P Howard, Company I.

The steamer was met at the pier by Major D. M. Appel, Surgeon, U.S. A., who has genera supervision of the camp's sick in this vicinity and by friends of some of those on board Friends of Private Nichola were there to take the invalided soldier to his home in Roselle. All the other Seventy-first men were sent to St. Catharine's Hospital in Brooklyn.

The wife of Major Henry La Motte, the chief surgeon of the rough riders, was at the pier to neet her husband. Major La Motte is recovering from typhoid fever, and Mrs. La Motte ook him away in a carriage to 117 East For tieth street. Chaplain Halsey O. Gavitte, U. S. A., and Capt. Herman O. Foederle, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, were permitted to go home, and 134 others were sent away on furloughs.

The steamer, having been cleared of some of its passengers, steamed to the foot of North Eighth street, Brooklyn, where ambulances from St. Mary's and St. Catharine's hospitals were waiting. Seventy-seven of the sick were sent to St. Catharine's and thirty-two to St. Mary's From North Eighth street the Shinnecocl steamed over to the foot of East Twenty-sixtl street, where the only woman patient aboard was sent, at her own request, to Bellevuo

was sent, at her own request, to Bellevue Hospital. She was Miss Rosa Dickman of New Crieans, who went to Cuba as a nurse at the beginning of the war. While there she contracted yellow fever, recovered and then was taken with typhold fever. It is from this that she is now recovering.

Lieut Andrew E. Winter. Acting Assistant Surgeon of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, and Second Lieut. Alfred Harley, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, were also landed at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street and taken to the New York Hospital. Surgeon Winter's condition is regarded as serious. Besides having typhold fever, he has phiebitis, or inflammation of the veins. Lieut. Harley has malarial fever.

The floating ambulance then ran down to Clifton. Staten Island, where fifteen patients were sent to the Marine Hospital, after which she continued on to Prohibition Park. Some time ago Dr. Kellogg, who has a sanitarium at the park, asked Major Appel to send him some sick soldiers to care for. He qualified his request by adding that he preferred convalescents who could do without liquor in any form. Major Appel told him to meet the Shinnecock at the foot of Pike street yesterday morning, go among the staterooms, and find out if any of the men on board wanted to go to a prohibition hospital. Somewhat to the surprise of Major

who could do without liquor in any form. Major Appel told him to meet the Shinnecock at the foot of Pike street yesterday morning, go among the staterooms, and find out if any of the men on board wanted to go to a prohibition hospital. Somewhat to the surprise of Major Appel, Dr. Kellogg found a great many of the patients who preferred to get well without the use of liquor. He had accommodations for twenty-live, and more than twice that number wanted to go with him. Twenty-live were landed.

From Prohibition Park the Shinnecock ran up to the foot of West Eleventh street and put ashore twenty-one officers and men for St. Vincent's Hospital. The men in the worst shape sent to St. Vincent's were Lieut. Hearry C. Keene. Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, and Second Lieut. Philip E. M. Walker. Sixth United States Infantry. The Twenty-fourth is one of the two colored infantry regiments in the regular army. The regiment was in every battle from the time Shafter's army landed at Baiguiri until Santiago surrendered. Army officers who were there never tire of recounting the wonderful bravery and superb fighting qualities displayed by the colored soldiers.

Lieut Keene fell ill just after he had led his company in a charge at El Caney, and was sent to the rear. Soon after that he became delirious, and he has been delirious most of the time since. He was finally sent North on a transport and put in the hospital at Camp Wikoff. There he was never lucid long enough to give a history of his case, so in the hospital records there is a blank after "diagnosis." Mrs. Keene was informed that her husband was at Camp Wikoff, and she went to him. She came up on the Shinnecock and will remain at the hospital. Lieut. Walker is developing a serious case of typhold.

There are wards for convalescents not quite able to be about in which there are sixty cots. Three other rooms in the house are set aside for bedrooms where the stronger convalescents may remain until they desire to go home.

The litrary is supplied with all the looks, new

NEXT DEAL IN BRICE RAILROADS.

The Cincinnati Northern to Be Absorbed

by the Lake Eric and Western. TOLEDO, O., Sept. 12.-The next deal in the Brico properties will be the absorption of the Cincinnati Northern by the Lake Eric and Western. This will take place, it is thought, in the very near future. Senator Brice and some of the other Lake Erie and Western stockholders have been favorable to the plan for some time, but there has been opposition to the consolidation, growing, it is said, out of the fact that the old Cincinnail, Jackson and Mackinaw road was never able to pay its interest, not to speak of dividends. The advocates of the consolidation idea and that the Ohio division of the Chicinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw, which is now the Cincinnati Northern, would be a paying investment. It was argued that the Ohio division was imposerished by the Michigan division was imposerished by the Michigan division of the old road. Since the Ohio division has been cut loose from the Michigan division this argument has proved to be sound. As a branch of the Lake Eric and Western, the Cincinnati Northern would prove a far more valuable property. It would give the Lake Eric and Western an entrance into Cincinnati. This would form a good line from Cincinnati to Lake Eric striking the lake at Sandusky, and would also give one from Indianapolis. the consolidation, growing, it is said, out of

Union Pacific's Treasurer Besigns. BOSTON, Sept. 12.-The resignation of James G. Harris, Treasurer of the Union Pacific syson the first of the month, was made public to-day for the first time. It had been expected, as hir. Harris has been in poor health for some Fears, tem, on account of ill health, which took place Opening of

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WOMAN'S MUTILATED BODY.

Head and Legs Only Found—Death Occurred Within Forty-eight Hours. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 12,-A woman's head wrapped in a piece of rubber cloth was found in the mud near the Seaview avenue bridge by three boys this afternoon. Lying close beside it was another package which

contained the legs. These were in four pieces, having been severed at the knee and at the thigh. They, too, were wrapped in white rubber cloth, and inside the package was one leg of a pair of men's linen drawers of fine quality. The rest of the body was missing. and although search was made in the vicinity.

no trace of it could be found. The place where the parts of the body were found is unfrequented. It is just to the west of a long wooden bridge on Seaview avenue which crosses the Yellow Mill Pond the tide is out, mud flats are on both sides of it. There are no houses on the avenue for thickly shaded with frees and at night is very dark. Late this afternoon James Jackson, Stephen Kelly and Hardy Delmuth, aged from 10 to 12 years, were playing near the bridge. They were throwing stones at different objects in the water. As the tide went out, more and more targets for their stones came into sight. By and by one of them noticed a white package in the mud, and they all threw stones at it. Soon afterward they saw another package, also done up in white cloth, as they thought. Kelly saw an end of one of the legs protruding from the package, and called the attention of his companions to it. They threw stones at it until they were tired. When Patrolman Hazel came along they called

his attention to the package. Hazel made an investigation. The first sackage he opened was the one containing the dismembered limbs. The other package was opened and the head of a woman who had been handsome in life was revealed. The bundies were at once taken to Cullinan's Morgue and the police were set at work on the case, A thorough search, was made in the vicinity for the trunk of the body, but it was not recovered. To-night the police are trying to as-

certain if any woman is missing from this city.

The head and legs were severed from the body by some person more or less familiar with surgery. The head was severed by a dean cut close up, leaving no part of the neck, Tied tightly around the legs at the knee was

The woman had brown hair, long and very thick. Her teeth were white and regular, and one in the upper jaw was filled with gold. She could not have been more than 24 years old. The legs show her to have been of me-dium height and slight. Medical Examiner Downs says the woman could not have been dead more than forty-eight hours when the body was discovered, and the paties believe that the body was deposited in the water some time on Saturday might.

MR. STANLEY'S GOLD DUST. The Klondike Has Given Him Thus Far

About \$300,000. SEATTLE, Sept. 12.- The steamer Rosalic arrived from Skagway this morning, bringing passengers direct from Dawson, with \$500,000 n treasure, nearly half of which is the property of C. H. Stanley, who came out last summer with over \$100,000. His mine has more than doubled its production this year. Miners report great excitement over the bench diggings along French Guich, where \$40 to \$1,000 per day is taken out to the man.

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